

ed since he walked the hospitals, which was in the first decade of the present century. I have looked through his medical library since his death. I have seen his surgical apparatus, and have taken note of the drugs in his pharmacopoeia, and I am quite sure that his medical education came to an abrupt stop about the year 1815.

He was a popular doctor, enjoyed a great reputation in the neighbourhood, maintained a large family of unmarried daughters, and lived in a cosy cottage embowered in elms, with its pleasant garden full of old-fashioned flowers.

"This old gentleman's method, on being sent for, was at once to take a gloomy view of the case. 'My dear fellow,' he would say to the patient, 'this is a very aggravated malady. I ought to have been sent for before. If you die it is your own fault. I ought to have been sent for before. A stitch in time saves nine. If now, by a desperate struggle, I pull you through, then I will teach you a lesson in future not to delay sending for me till the time is almost over at which medical assistance can avail. I ought to have been sent for before.'

"The advantage of such an address was this. If the sick person dropped through his hands, the responsibility was thrown on the sick man and his friends. If, however, he were to recover, then it exalted the skill of the medical practitioner to almost miraculous powers.

"It was really wonderful how this old fellow imposed on the villagers by this simple dodge. Sometimes, after a funeral, I have heard the sobbing widow say: 'I shall never, never cease to reproach myself for my dear husband's death. I feel as if I had been his murderer. I ought to have sent for Dr. Tuddham before.' If, however, instead, I called to congratulate a convalescent, I heard from him: 'It is a perfect miracle that I am not dead. The doctor gave me up, but he administered what he said might kill or cure, and he is such a genius—he pulled me through. No one else could have done it, not the best doctor in London, so he told me. He alone knew and used this specific. But it was my fault leaving matters so long—I ought to have sent for him before.'

A REPORTED BATTLE.

It is reported that shortly before the *Austral* left Manila a fierce engagement took place at San Fernando, in which 200 Americans were killed, while the Filipinos had taken up a very strong position from which it was found impossible to dislodge them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

SIR—First allow me to thank you on behalf of your readers for placing before them at your earliest opportunity the bill that is proposed to be read the second time at to-day's Legislative Council meeting, and, Sir, for placing before us "the whole bill, and nothing but the bill" without note or comment giving us "the chance of forming our own independent judgement."

In a Colony like this which has no representative form of government, the press must take the place of the Council Chamber and so allow the outside public, who are in fact the people for whom the laws are made, to bring their opinions, often guided by greater local knowledge and experience, before the ruling body for their consideration. This bill is one that closely affects the people of the Colony. I do not mean alone the wealthy classes, but all are affected and for this reason I must complain that the Government have not seen fit to allow it to be put before the public, in time for them to express their opinions and criticisms before the bill is read a second time and passes into law.

The object of the bill, no doubt, is of vital necessity but its construction is decidedly faulty, inasmuch that it shifts the responsibility from off the shoulders of the ruling body to bear it in a way that is not only a necessary evil but has to be recognised it should come under the same category as the drink question and come directly under the control of the Justices of the Peace, or other responsible body, and if any income is to be derived from it the money should be appropriated for the general welfare. This important point has been entirely neglected in this bill, as it gives undue authority to appointees of the Captain Superintendent and the Registrar General, these men having the power of appointing any and all engaged in the calling. Without saying a word in disparagement of our police force who have shown themselves most energetic for the public weal, we must recollect that as a body they are very much underpaid and so liable to be corrupted when the temptation of bribes is forced upon them. If money is to be obtained from these houses, that money should certainly go to the Government, and the player should be allowed protection, and not the black-mailer.

There is another class that needs careful watching and that is the "Frank." As the bill now stands there is nothing to prevent a monomaniac appearing before the Magistrate time after time, until he manages to have every house in the Colony closed.

A bill, of this kind, should aim at houses conducted in a legitimate manner, under the same regulations as public houses. We can prevent them from being established in undesirable localities, and wherever established they ought to be so regulated that they are under the direct control of the public. In my opinion this is only to be effected by licensing.

Hongkong, August 8th, 1899.

THE PLAGUE.

Cases reported to 5th instant 1,347.
Do. do. during past 24 hours 11.
Total 1,358.

Deaths reported to 5th instant 1287.
Do. do. during past 24 hours 1.
Total 1,288.

Cases reported to 6th instant 1,348.
Do. do. during past 24 hours 11.
Total 1,359.

Deaths reported to 6th instant 1,288.
Do. do. during past 24 hours 1.
Total 1,289.

Cases reported to 7th instant 1,359.
Do. do. during past 24 hours 11.
Total 1,370.

Deaths reported to 7th instant 1,289.
Do. do. during past 24 hours 1.
Total 1,290.

H.K. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

A lecture was given last night to the members of the Hongkong Volunteer Engineers by Lt. Hagall with R.E. We don't know if we are quite correct in calling it a lecture, as in fact it was more of a "talk" in which, it being the first meeting of the Engineers, Mr. Will told them of the duties they were expected to perform, and discussed the question of uniform, required. Captain, Major Phillips, R.E., Military Mechanist of Electric Lighting, gave a brief outline of the course in which the Volunteers would be expected to qualify themselves, but the time, after the organization business was concluded, was so short that C. S. M. Phillips had only time to touch lightly on the different heads. About twenty sappers were present and beside the consideration of uniform required, the important questions of promotion and regimental regulations were considered. Next morning the company will parade at Wellington Barracks at 6.30 p.m., and go by launch to Retcher's Fort, where, as the gear is already installed, a better insight into the technicalities of the work can be obtained.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

30th July.
SHEN TUN-HO CASHTROPHED AND ORDERED TO BE BANISHED.

(1) Owing to the irreparable name which the Kiangsu Expectorant, Faotai, Shen Tun-ho, was known to possess, we commanded our special High Commissioner, Kang Yi, to examine into the matter, when he arrived at Nanking. The said Kang Yi has now handed in his report upon the said Faotai, in which he accuses him of avariciousness, shamelessness, cunning, and parasitical conduct. All these the said Kang Yi declares he has proof of, and asks that an example be made of the said Shen Tun-ho. We hereby command Shen Tun-ho to be cashiered of his rank and that he be banished to work on the military post roads. Liu K'un-yi, Viceroy of the Liangkiang provinces, and T'eh Shou, Governor of Kiangsu (Soochow), are hereby commanded to, at once see to it that the cashiered officer be sent under escort at once to his place of banishment and that he be prevented from lingering in Kiangsu province.

HIGH OFFICIALS TO BE PENALISED.

(2) Hu Chia-chen, Salt Taoist of Kiangsu and ex-acting Provincial Treasurer of the said province, having been denounced on various counts for misbehaviour, etc., Kang Yi was commanded to investigate him. He now declares that they have not been proved, but that he has been culpable of appointing his two sons to important posts in the Salt Administration, in consideration of which we hereby command the Board of Civil Appointments to determine on adequate penalty on the said Hu Chia-chen therefor.

(3) This official, is an elder brother of Hu Yi-fen, lately Director-General of Northern Huaiyans—Translators.

(4) Certain charges of favouritism and misgovernment having been preferred against Sung Ch'un (Munich), Director-General of the Grand Canal, Kang Yi was ordered to investigate the case and now reports that most of the charges are unfounded, except that the accused was too partial in his treatment of an expectant magistrate named Chiu Shih-yi. We hereby command the said magistrate to be cashiered, and that the said Director-General be handed to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of an adequate penalty.

A HIGH OFFICIAL IS SHOWNED.

We have seen in this morning's cashiered ex-director magistrate of Tiching, Fengling province, Ch'en Shih-yuen, who the Tartar General of that province, Yen Mou, has recommended to us as a man well fit for further employment, he being a man of special ability and talent. There must be some mistake in such a recommendation, for the said Ch'en Shih-yuen seems to be anything but talented or a man of ability. We hereby command the said district magistrate to retire into private life forthwith.—N. C. Daily News.

COAL NEAR WEI-HAI-WEI.

Particulars are to hand of the formation of a powerful syndicate which has obtained a concession to mine for coal in the vicinity of Wei-hai-wei, and it is gratifying to note that the working thereof is confined to black-pocket holders. The amount of the capital is specified, but, said to be a considerable sum. The Directors, as at present notified, are Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg (Chairman of the Shanghai Gas Company) Chairman; Mr. J. R. Twentyman (Messrs. S. C. Farman and Co., Limited); Mr. Brodie Clark (Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co.); Mr. H. O'Shea (*China Gazette*); and Mr. F. Welch (Messrs. Welch Lewis and Co.). Mr. F. Lavers has been appointed secretary pro tem; and Mr. Jurgens will be the chief engineer. The subscription list includes the names of Messrs. Waddell, Galloway, J. B. Johnston, J. C. Dols, J. Prentice, J. H. Osborne and many others. Messrs. Jurgens and O'Shea are the vendors.—S. D. Press.

AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

During the past week it has been emphatically stated in some quarters, and as emphatically contradicted in others, that a Secret Treaty has been signed between China and Japan, giving the latter Power carte blanche with China's military and naval reform; and partaking generally of the terms of an offensive and defensive alliance.

As above shown, we are in our usually happy position so far as a total verification of this news goes, but we see no reason why it should not be true; and very great reason why we should wish it true, and why it probably is true.

To put the matter very briefly, the reasons which would probably actuate Japan are—

1.—The opportunity afforded to cripple Russia now while she is weak.

2.—The improbability of being able to check Russia once her railway is completed.

3.—The fact that Japan never forgets or overlooks an injury, and has not forgotten the Liaotung incident.

China's reason is probably that she sees in Japan the only Power outside European rivalries both strong enough and willing to act in her defence. Easterns naturally affiliate themselves with Easterns, and it is due to Russia's semi-Asiatic nationality, that she has gained an ascendancy over China. But China while she cringes to her, has hated her dominion; and the Manchus are all the time plotting to overthrow her, and see in Japan a welcome means of escape. So far as European opinion goes, Japan would be far more welcome to us than Russia as the dominant Power in the North, because, excesses on her part could be controlled, and with guidance her efforts to make progress, and reform, and she is desirous of bettering her commercial relations with the world, whereas Russia is bent upon restricting them by prohibitive conditions. No one European Power can sleep at the break of China's agitation without fear of international difficulties and complications of a very serious nature. But Japan cannot do all that is required without having any other Power in the

arrangements, though she would probably be encouraged by moral support in more than one direction.

Japan is fully competent to take this work in hand, and now is the time to do it, and if this Treaty proves to be as stated already, sealed, signed, and delivered, we believe we have estimated pretty correctly the reasons responsible for it.—Peking and Tientsin Times.

TROUBLE WITH THE POLICE IN JAPAN.

DETENTION OF THE "CHINA."

Kobe, July 28th.
The *China's* stay in port was marked by an incident which serves to show how dangerous a little authority sometimes is in the hands of an inexperienced individual. While walking about the dock this morning a Japanese policeman observed a party (Chinese) who were passengers gambling—that is, he concluded they were gambling. In reality they were, we are assured by eye-witnesses whom we have interviewed, playing dominoes and were using subsidiary cash as counters. The policeman proceeded to arrest two of the men. No resistance to his command was offered; the men seem to have been too dazed to think it was possible to resist the order. Both men were promptly tied up with cords, but by the time the Chief Officer had arrived on the scene, we believe, it was too late. He did, as the other Chinese passengers looked threatening, and at one time there appeared to be every prospect of a row occurring. Asked what he was doing with the two passengers the Policeman said he had arrested them and was taking them to the Station. The Chief Officer asked for an explanation of his conduct, and a Chinese gentleman in the Saloon volunteered to act the part of interpreter, it was ascertained that the policeman accused the men of gambling and therefore claimed the right to arrest them. Mr. Tilden (the Chief Officer) requested the officer to await the Captain's return, but without success. The policeman requested him to sign his name in his (the policeman's) note book but Mr. Tilden declined to do so. He could see no reason why he should do so, especially as he was invited to sign under a lot of notes in the vernacular, of the meaning of which he was quite ignorant. However, his objections to the Policeman's course produced no effect, and after half-an-hour's calm protestation he had either to suffer the Policeman to leave or employ force to keep the passengers on board. He elected the former alternative and then asked the Consul to inform the Consul and the Agent. It is more than likely that he thereby avoided a serious disturbance.

The arrest caused a great stir on board the mail boat, and the Chief Officer's action came in for not a little criticism. Captain Seabury was on shore at the time, but an officer of the ship met and informed him that police were on board making arrests among the passengers. The Captain was just on the point of going off when this advice reached him. Replying immediately to the Company's office here he reported the matter to Mr. Tilden, who recommended him to lose no time in laying the matter before the United States Consul. Captain Seabury thereupon laid a complaint at the Consul. Mr. Lyon acted with promptitude, and on an affidavit sworn to by the Captain, addressed a despatch to the Governor requesting him to order the Policeman to withdraw from the steamer and demanding the cessation of the measures taken to arrest two passengers. Captain Seabury proceeded to the Kencho himself and saw the Secretary of the Ken (Governor) Onori here. The Secretary expressed his willingness to order the release of the men (they had in the meantime been removed from the ship) providing the Captain would declare on oath that the men had not been guilty of any other offence than that of gambling. Captain Seabury informed the Secretary that he would make an affidavit whatever before him; that he had already made an affidavit before his Consul; and that he demanded the release of the two men. Eventually the Secretary consented to direct the Police to return the two passengers to the ship. The latter was not accomplished without some difficulty, both the Captain and Mr. Tilden (Agent of the P. M. S. Co.) having to visit first the Branch Police Station in Akashi Machi, then the Kobe Police Station (where they found a courteous and intelligent officer who, at once telephoned to the Kencho for instructions) and finally to the Water Police Station, where they arrived just in time to see the unfortunate passengers being taken off to the ship in charge of a policeman. Not caring to put up with further delay Mr. Tilden took it upon himself to call the policeman back and hurriedly explaining to the officer that time was an object and that he had a launch in waiting, he got the men into jinkies and took them to the American Hotel, where Captain Seabury received them and conveyed them on board. When they got alongside a murmur of satisfaction passed through the ship and the men were cordially welcomed by their fellow-passengers.

The *China* eventually got away at one o'clock this afternoon.—Herald.

SERIOUS FIRE AT YOKOHAMA.

We (*Kobe Herald*) of the 27th ultimo) are sorry to learn that Messrs. Middleton and Smith's offices at Yokohama were totally destroyed by fire last night. The Godowns (which we subposed include the tea-firing godowns) were saved. Such a disaster, occurring in the middle of the tea season, will, we fear, cause the firm grave loss and inconvenience.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The articles directing the provisional organization of municipal government for the provincial towns have been decided upon, and will soon be drawn up. The chief executive power will be vested in the person of mayor (captain municipal). A council will be formed, consisting of as many members as there are wards in the municipality. The president of this council will be termed the local headman and will be a legal representative of the municipal council. His functions will be the same as those assigned him by the Spanish municipal laws in force here before August 13th, except in cases where said laws come into conflict with the military authority of the United States. This officer shall be in force an impost, any one authorized by Spanish law, that will not be subject to any effect on the part of the townspeople to pay, and the proceeds therefrom shall go to liquidate the expenses of the municipal government, and public schools for primary instruction. The order is explicit that money shall be raised only to pay the expenses, strictly necessary for the maintenance of the above mentioned institutions. The municipal council shall be vested with the same judicial authority as Spanish law gives to justices of the peace. It shall not have jurisdiction in cases where a sum greater than two hundred dollars is involved. In criminal cases the council is only to be called upon to make a preliminary hearing. In the handling of such cases immediate notice must be given to the military authority within whose jurisdiction

the prosecution of criminal cases lies. The local headman shall, at the beginning of the existence of the council, make a verified report of all collections and disbursements, which having been approved by the council will be forwarded with all the certifications to the military authority having jurisdiction. The senior headman of the locality shall be the vice-president of the council. The head men shall take measures to promote peace and tranquility in their respective wards.

General Lawton will at once proceed to organize municipal governments according to the above directions.

This organization, directed herein is so similar to Spanish laws for organization of the municipal government, that the officers to be chosen under the new regime will in many cases thoroughly appreciate their duties, therefore experimenting will be done away with and much unnecessary trouble avoided. The effect of such a liberal municipal government upon the people of the interior towns will no doubt tend in a great measure to establish peace in Luzon, as from such evidences the Filipinos must realize that the intentions of the United States in regard to them are of the best. The instruction given to the council to only raise so much money as shall be necessary to defray the expenses of its organization and the primary schools, shows the keenest regard for the absolute condition of the Filipinos, brought on by so many years of dissension and strife.—*Manila Times*.

MORE COLOURED TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The transport *Valencia* arrived in the bay yesterday from San Francisco via Honolulu, with the *Manila Times* of 31st inst. She had through her cargo, taken up for the wharf trip. She had on board in addition to 118 sacks of mail, two troops, B. and M. of the 4th Cavalry, and two companies of the 25th Infantry. These were landed this morning and looked a fine and stalwart band of warriors as they marched down the Escalita. If weight tells, the 25th Infantry ought to be invincible in a charge. The detachments of infantry and cavalry have been under the command of Major Charles Morton en route, with Lieut. Thomas J. Powers commissary and quartermaster for the voyage.

OPPOSITION TO MANILA NEWS CENSORSHIP.

It is quite generally conceded, says the *Literary Digest*, that news about intended movements of our troops, or any other news likely to aid the Filipinos, should be denied the use of the cable from Manila, lest it be transmitted back to the natives and used to our disadvantage. Some are of the opinion, however, that the censorship is carried to a needless extreme. We quote a few of these criticisms to show the reasons urged against the restriction.

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMAGINING. "It is responsible for filling the public mind with the wildest imaginings and the most fantastic inventions about the Americans and the Filipinos and the relations of each among themselves and with each other. This has been going on ever since the censorship was set up, and has produced a whole literature of history of that which never happened and never existed." *The Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), New York.

EXAGGERATED DOUBTS AND FEARS. "The country is permitted to know that battles are fought with the Filipinos, that great victories are proclaimed, and that peace is almost daily promised, but the informing particulars of battles are not allowed to be published; despatches from Oils are withheld from publication; the Filipinos alleged by the Washington authorities to have been defeated and driven to the mountains make frequent attacks at the very doors of Manila; our people know that the climate of the Philippines at this season is dangerous to health and life; they have fathers, sons, brothers, and friends in the camps, but they know nothing of the general health of the army. The actual condition of affairs in and about Manila may be excellent; the health of the soldiers may be fairly good; but the battles may all have victorious results, but the censorship bars the way to any accurate or precise information respecting these matters.

The silence and secrecy observed engender doubts and fears in the public mind, and infinite anxiety and distress are the consequences of the suppression of the news.

If there is a convincing reason for the maintenance of this rigorous fear and distress-begging censorship, the authorities are quite right to maintain it; if there is no reason for its maintenance it should not be maintained, and if there is an adequate reason for it, the country should be informed of it. As it is the public can perceive no valid reason, no justifying cause for the secrecy and mystery of the censorship." *The Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.

PEOPLE WANT THE TRUTH.

"Before the rebellion began last February, and up to this present time, there has been exercised at Manila an arbitrary and harmful censorship on all correspondence, particularly on that sent by cable. The result of this is that the people of the United States are not and cannot be familiar with the methods and practices of the General Commanding the Eighth Army Corps and governing by military force the people of the Philippine Islands. No newspaper correspondent may write the facts on these matters under pain of banishment."

The *Record* has urged that peace be restored in the Philippine Islands by sending a sufficient number of troops there to capture and garrison all important points which are now overrun by the armed followers of Aguinaldo, and by sending to direct these troops and to govern the Philippines the Major-General commanding the armies of the United States, Nelson A. Miles. It now adds to these demands a further demand that the degrading and unjust censorship exercised at Manila be removed, and that the truth regarding the government and the management of the troops there be permitted to go out for the information of the people of the United States.—*The Record* (Ind.), Chicago.

HIGH-HANDED MILITARISM. "It will not tend to lessen the popular dissatisfaction with existing conditions in the Philippines to know that the contents of General Otis's late despatches are being withheld from the public at the same time enlistments for reinforcements for Oils are being rushed with exceptional vigour. It is known that a severe military censorship is being exercised at Manila, and that the press is being kept in the Philippines. This censorship is described by a correspondent at the front as being more rigid than that maintained by the Spanish General Weyler in Cuba. If, in addition, a censorship is also to be established in Washington, resulting in the suppression of official reports, there is good cause for popular protest. The people of the United States are not yet ready for militarism of this high-handed character. They have a right to know the truth of how things are going in the Philippines. The Administration is taking desperate chances in the Philippines, and some serious thinking before permanently adopting such a course of action." *The Republic* (Dem.), St. Louis.

THE SAILOR'S FRIEND.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

A telegram from Washington says that a private cablegram from Admiral Dewey to a friend in that city expresses his unwillingness to accept the donation of a home, but adds that he would be glad to have any money collected for his benefit used in the establishment of a soldiers' and sailors' home. It is added that the committee having charge of the fund will continue their collections, and that when the sum originally intended to be raised has been secured, a decision will be made as to its disposition. This is equivalent to an abandonment of the undertaking. The sums contributed daily had fallen so low that the project had passed out of the public mind. In order to give it a fresh start, a plan was proposed of asking the National Banks of the country to pledge themselves for the moderate sum of \$25 each. Such a call, backed by a high official of the Treasury Department, it was thought, would produce the amount required. Most probably the movement will now collapse for however worthy a project does not meet the intentions of the original donors. The whole scheme was nonsensical to use a much abused word, un-American. Buying homes for military and naval heroes is not wholly without precedent in our country, but such donations have been extremely rare and have never been bestowed upon the winner of only one fight, however meritorious he may have proved himself to be. Admiral Dewey has shown all the qualities of naval greatness, that his limited sphere of action permitted, but that sphere was not sufficiently wide to call for a public subscription. Even if it had been wider Admiral Dewey is not the man to accept gratuities on account of it.—*The Nation*.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain Dawson, of the steamship *Tientsin*, from Bangkok, reports:—Fresh monsoon and dull cloudy weather, frequent thunder and heavy rain.

Captain Albert Smith, of the *Tuksang* from Sourabaya (direct) reports:—Moderate to fresh monsoon. Moderate sea and clear, cloudy weather throughout.

Captain Batt, of the steamship *Pyrrhus*, from Singapore, reports:—From Singapore to Annam light southerly winds with showers, thence fresh S. west monsoon and fine weather until approaching Hongkong, when the weather changed to variable winds and heavy rain.

Captain Davis, of the steamship *Haimun*, from Tamsui, reports:—Left Tamsui at 6 p.m. on the 4th, Bar. 29.9, experienced heavy gale, wind from E.N.E. to N.W. with heavy rain squalls and sea, thick, dirty weather to Amoy. Left Amoy at 3 p.m. on the 5th, Bar. 29.6, anchored. W. outer harbour, blowing heavy northerly gale with thick weather. Midnight, Bar. 28.70, wind N.E., typhoon force and terrific squalls. At 10 a.m. on the 6th, wind S.S.E., Bar. 29.05, proceeded, had heavy S.S.W. gale with heavy rain squalls and cross sea to Lammocks, from there to port fresh S.S.W. wind, heavy rain squalls, thick dirty weather and heavy cross sea to the anchorage. Arrived Hongkong, 7 a.m., 6th, in *Amoy*, *Formosa*, *Italian*, *Glenfalloch*, and *Sunda Maru*. In Swatow—*Taiyang*.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

Astronomical mean based on fifteen years' observations to 1895.
Barometer.....29.755
Thermometer.....81.0
Humidity.....83
Rainfall.....13.48

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.
On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer.....29.74 29.70
Temperature.....77 90
Humidity.....95 90
Rainfall.....3.41

TO-DAY.

Tuesday, 8th August, 1899.
Chinese—3rd of 7th moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.
Sun—Rises.....5hr. 35min.
Sets.....5hr. 35min.
High water—Morning.....10hr. 20min.
Afternoon.....1hr. 35min.
Low water—Morning.....3hr. 35min.
Afternoon.....4hr. 51min.
ANNIVERSARIES.
1867—Typhoon in Hongkong; Praya wall destroyed.
1874—Assassination of Mr. Harber, German Consul, at Hakodate.
1893—Li Ayung hung in Hongkong Gaol.
1895—Great Indignation Meeting in Hongkong re Kucheng Massacre.

TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, 9th August, 1899.
Chinese—4th of 7th moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.
Sun—Rises.....5hr. 36min.
Sets.....5hr. 35min.
Moon—in Equator 5hr. p.m.
High water—Morning.....10hr. 35min.
Afternoon.....2hr. 35min.
Low water—Morning.....3hr. 7min.
Afternoon.....4hr. 7min.
ANNIVERSARIES.
1842—British troops landed at Nanking.
1856—Madame Vestris died.
1875—Typhoon in Hongkong and Macao.
1898—President McKinley received Spain's reply to the conditions of peace.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

AMERICAN (Cable) to-morrow.
French (*Salatis*) 13th inst.
Indian (*Catherine Apcar*) 14th inst.
Tacoma (*Olympia*) 17th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 20th inst.
American (*Amelia Maru*) 23rd inst.
American (*City of Peking*) and prox.

The O. & O. S. Co's *Coptic* with mails &c. left Shanghai for this port to-day at noon.

The steamer *Catherine Apcar* from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port this morning at daylight.

The steamer *Salatis*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on Sunday, the 6th instant at 4 p.m. for this port via Saigon.

The O. S. Co's steamer *Prometheus* from Liverpool etc. left Singapore on the 5th instant and may be expected here on or about Thursday 10th inst.

The P. M. S. Co's steamer *City of Peking* with mails &c. left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Manila, Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 6th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURN.
Ida Cuba, at Kowloon Dock.
H.M.S. *Hardy*, at Kowloon Dock.
H.M.S. *Chelona*, at Kowloon Dock.
H.M.S. *Thales*, at Kowloon Dock.
H.M.S. *Carlisle City*, at Kowloon Dock.
D. Juan d'Austria, at Cosmopolitan.
P. C. C. *Kiao*, at Kowloon Dock.

PASSED THE CANAL.
Outward—14th July—*Brenner*, *Klarin*, *Saxonia*, 14th July—*Canlon*, *Salatis*, *Pia*, *Stilberg*, 23th July—*Nürnberg*, *Pingyung*, *Thornhill*, 1st August—*Maria*, *Valeria*, *Prussen*, *Sarjento*, *Elintshire*, *Babelberg*, 14th August—*Gloucester City*, *India*, *Suria*, *Valletta*, *Tamba Maru*.
Homeward—4th August—*Macduff*, *Hakala Maru*.

Shipping.

Arrivals.
ON SANG, British steamer, 1893, J. Young, 7th Aug.—Sandakan 31st July, Timber, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HAIMUN, British steamer, 636 W. J. Davis, 7th Aug.—Tamsui, 4th Aug., Amoy, 5th, and Swatow 6th, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
HACTER, American steamer, 10,500, Commodore C. H. Arnold, 7th Aug.—Manila 4th Aug., PIRRIUS, British steamer, 2,811, H. E. Butt, 8th Aug.—Singapore 2nd Aug., General—Butterfield & Swire.
TAISANG, British steamer, 1,544, W. E. Sawyer, 8th Aug.—Canton 7th Aug., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TAMSUI, British steamer, 1,000, Brown, 8th Aug.—Canton 7th Aug., General—Butterfield & Swire.
TIENTSIN, British steamer, 1,250, Dawson, 8th Aug.—Bangkok 3rd Aug., General—Butterfield & Swire.
TAKSANG, British steamer, 977, Albert Smith, 8th Aug.—Sourabaya (direct) 31st July, Sugar, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.
Tamsui, British str., for Shanghai.
Brenner, British str., for Bangkok.
Kingsland Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
Kogi Lum, British steam-launch, for Macao.

Departures.
Aug. 8, *Quarta*, German str., for Saigon.
Aug. 8, *Halalan*, French str., for Manila.
Aug. 8, *Esmeralda*, British str., for Manila.
Aug. 8, *Breda*, Norwegian str., for Sadong.
Aug. 8, *Pharang*, British str., for Bangkok.
Aug. 8, *Daphni*, German str., for Sandakan.
Aug. 8, *Longmoon*, German str., for Shanghai.
Aug. 8, *Loyal*, German str., for Canton.

Passengers—Arrived.
Per *On Sang*, from Sandakan—8 Chinese.
Per *Haimun*, from Coast Ports—15 Chinese.
To Depart.
Per *Kagoshima Maru*, for Singapore—Messrs. Siva, W. Watson, Geo. Williamson, S. Bennett, Mrs. M. Imai and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Haraguchi.

STRAIMERS EXPECTED.
Names. From. Due.
Coptic.....Shanghai.....To-morrow.
Mormia.....Singapore

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